

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The National Era is published every Thursday in the following terms:

Single copy, one year	\$2.00
Three copies, one year	5.00
Five copies, one year	8.00
Ten copies, one year	12.00
Single copy, six months	1.00
Two copies, six months	1.80
Twenty-five agents are entitled to retain 50 cents commission on each yearly, and 25 cents commission on each semi-yearly, subscribers, except in the case of Clerks, Agents, &c.	
A Club of five members, at \$2, will entitle them to retaining it up to a copy for 6 months; a Club of ten, at \$3, to a copy for one year.	
When a Club has been forwarded, additions may be made to it, on the same terms.	

WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.

MARY GARVIN.

From the "Wauwauh" Mounds, from the lake that never fails.

Falls the scene in the green lap of Conway's intervals; there, in wild and virgin freshness, its waters foam and flow.

As when Darley Field first saw them two hundred years ago.

But vexed in all its seaward course with bridges, dams, and dykes, Saco's stream, how lost its freedom of the hills,

Sure travelled Jocelyn, factor Vines, and stately Champlain.

Hence he beats the gray wolf's howl, the trumpet of the boar!

With snorting acts hot with speed, with steeds of fire and steam;

Waive-walked Today leaves Yesterday behind him like a dream.

With the hurrying train of life, by breakwater farms.

The milestones of the fathers, the landmarks of the past.

But human hearts remain unchanged: the sorrow and the sin.

The loves and hopes and fears of old are to our own skins.

And in the tales our fathers told, the songs our mothers sang.

Traditional swaying-headed, leans on Romance ever young.

O, sharp-lined man of traffic, on Saco's banks to-day!

O, swift-watching hawks and long the shuttle's respite!

Let, for the once, a listening ear the working hand be guide;

And lead my old Provincial tale, as suits, a tear or smile;

The evening gun had sounded from gray Fort Mary's walls,

Through the forest, like a wild beast, roared and plunged the Saco's falls.

And westward on the sea-wind, that damp and gusty blow,

Over rushing darkening inland the smoke of Spurwick blew.

On the heart of Farmer Garvin blazed the crackling wainscot;

Right and left sat dame and Goodman, and between them lay the dog.

Head on paws, and tail slow wagging, and beside him on her mat,

Sitting droopy in the firelight, winked and purred the mated cat.

"Twenty years!" said Goodman Garvin, speaking sadly, and with tears.

The Goodwife dropped her needles: "It is twenty years, to day."

Since the Indians fell on Seaco, and stole our child away."

Then sank into the silence, for each knew the other's thought,

Of a great and common sorrow, and words were need none!

"Who knocks?" cried Goodman Garvin. The door was open shown;

On two strangers, man and woman, cloaked and furred, the sunlight shone.

One with courteous gesture lifted the bear-skin from his head;

"Lives here Elikana Garvin?" "I am he," the Goodwife said.

Sit ye down, and dry and warm ye, for the night is chill with rain."

And the Goodwife drew the settle, and stirred the ashes.

The old man inclined his cloak-head, the firelight glancing,

He said, "I am here from my father, and shut out my mouth's call."

Dame Garvin looked upon her: "It is Mary's self I see! Dear heart!" she cried, "now tell me, has my child come back to me?"

"My name indeed is Mary," said the stranger, sobbing wild;

"Will you be to me a mother? I am Mary Garvin's child!"

She slept by Woodstock, but on her dying day,

She made my father take her to his knifelink at away."

And when the priest besought her to do me no such wrong,

She said, "My God forgive me! I have closed my heart to you!"

"We had been expecting a new proposal from the part of the Captain, and had both felt a certain degree of pride in the hope of returning a negative answer to it; but they could not fathom what the Professor was now driving at; and the look of significant inquiry which the husband and wife exchanged, convinced them that they were easily ignorant from the mark which they had missed the first time."

After a pause, the Merchant at last spoke.

"I really know with what man Rose would feel happy, and I almost begin to believe that she is in love with him, and that she wants him for love at all. But I do not see, that if that is the case, why she should refuse the advantage offered which is made her."

At this declaration, they fully expected to see the Professor, and asked him, "what he said about the marriage?"

"It is exactly with reference to this proposal of marriage from Mr. Garven, that I have been told by many people that Rose is in love with him, and hence she has been more than half mad, might perhaps choose to marry the Professor."

"Forgive me, I pray you, dear Mr. Professor," said she, "My good kind Professor Ling, you have filled a mother's heart with a feeling which her mother, her most intimate confidant in affairs of the heart, should not know!"

And saying this, the old gentleman left the room.

Poor Mrs. Widen remained alone, lost in conjectures. After puzzling her poor brain for a long time, she returned to her first presumption, that the Professor meant himself. Oh, yes, it was quite clear, perfectly so. Still she sighed, she could not help it, as though she caught him by the shirt of his coat, and brought him back to the hall.

"Forgive me, I pray you, dear Mr. Professor," said she, "My good kind Professor Ling, you have filled a mother's heart with a feeling which her mother, her most intimate confidant in affairs of the heart, should not know!"

"Pray do not be anxious, my dear Madam," replied the Professor, laconically, "you set me at rest, and I am here to make you comfortable."

"What is that?" cried Farmer Garvin. "Is an Englishman?"

A chaperon or a house-hold, that you make the sign of Rome?"

"Let us pray."

All its oriental symbols, and its Hebrew paraphrase.

Wants with earnest life and feeling, rose his prayer of love and praise.

But he started at beholding, as he rose from off his knee, The stranger cross his hands, in that faith my mother's call."

I am here to my father, let him be to me a son."

When the horn on Sabbath morning, through still and frosty air,

Froth, snowdrift, Pool, and Black Point, called to sermon and prayer,

To the goodly house of worship, where, in order due and fit,

As by public vote directed, clasped and ranked the pews,

Ministers last, and godlywise after, clerky quite before the pulpit,

From the heavy coat, lace-embroidered, to the gray flock shading down,

From the pale red dress the preacher: "Goodman Garvin and his wife."

Pain would the Lord, whose kindness has followed them through life,

For the great, and crowning mercy, that their daughter with the rest (she who hope) in God's peace, has sent to me to follow."

And the prayers of all God's people they ask that may be heard,

Noteworthy, through their weakness, of such special proof of love."

At the preacher prayed, springing, the aged couple stood,

Thought the elders, grave and drowsing, the aged couple stood,

Thought the young man, "The angel in Mary Garvin's heart."

J. G. W.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. X.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1856.

NO. 473.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1855, by Elbert F. Pease, in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia.

FOR THE NATIONAL ERA.

ROSA AND HER SUITORS.

A TALE OF SWEDER DOMESTIC LIFE.

BY EMILIE P. CARLIS,

Author of "One Year of '54," "The Birds of Omways," &c. &c.

TRANSLATED BY ELBERT PEASE.

CHAP. XX.

The Captain's Resolution.

would justify. At length, he said, in a somewhat hesitating tone—

"Rosa's excessive grief on this occasion, which to me is utterly incomprehensible, afflicts me extremely but evidently, and I remember well upon a more mature consideration of the matter, I shall feel it duty, as her father, to represent that such an alliance deserves to be more seriously regarded, even on my account, without consulting you; and there can be no question of that, in any case."

"Yes, very good; but there can be no question of putting such questions," suggested the Professor, "that is far more dangerous than the most decided constraint. You came to me yesterday, in a somewhat hurried manner, to tell me of your resolution to return to the States, and to leave Rosa to me, to provide for her maintenance and support."

"Yes, very good; but there can be no question of putting such questions," suggested the Professor, "that is far more dangerous than the most decided constraint. You came to me yesterday, in a somewhat hurried manner, to tell me of your resolution to return to the States, and to leave Rosa to me, to provide for her maintenance and support."

"Yes, very good; but there can be no question of putting such questions," suggested the Professor, "that is far more dangerous than the most decided constraint. You came to me yesterday, in a somewhat hurried manner, to tell me of your resolution to return to the States, and to leave Rosa to me, to provide for her maintenance and support."

"Yes, very good; but there can be no question of putting such questions," suggested the Professor, "that is far more dangerous than the most decided constraint. You came to me yesterday, in a somewhat hurried manner, to tell me of your resolution to return to the States, and to leave Rosa to me, to provide for her maintenance and support."

"Yes, very good; but there can be no question of putting such questions," suggested the Professor, "that is far more dangerous than the most decided constraint. You came to me yesterday, in a somewhat hurried manner, to tell me of your resolution to return to the States, and to leave Rosa to me, to provide for her maintenance and support."

"Yes, very good; but there can be no question of putting such questions," suggested the Professor, "that is far more dangerous than the most decided constraint. You came to me yesterday, in a somewhat hurried manner, to tell me of your resolution to return to the States, and to leave Rosa to me, to provide for her maintenance and support."

"Yes, very good; but there can be no question of putting such questions," suggested the Professor, "that is far more dangerous than the most decided constraint. You came to me yesterday, in a somewhat hurried manner, to tell me of your resolution to return to the States, and to leave Rosa to me, to provide for her maintenance and support."

"Yes, very good; but there can be no question of putting such questions," suggested the Professor, "that is far more dangerous than the most decided constraint. You came to me yesterday, in a somewhat hurried manner, to tell me of your resolution to return to the States, and to leave Rosa to me, to provide for her maintenance and support."

"Yes, very good; but there can be no question of putting such questions," suggested the Professor, "that is far more dangerous than the most decided constraint. You came to me yesterday, in a somewhat hurried manner, to tell me of your resolution to return to the States, and to leave Rosa to me, to provide for her maintenance and support."

"Yes, very good; but there can be no question of putting such questions," suggested the Professor, "that is far more dangerous than the most decided constraint. You came to me yesterday, in a somewhat hurried manner, to tell me of your resolution to return to the States, and to leave Rosa to me, to provide for her maintenance and support."

"Yes, very good; but there can be no question of putting such questions," suggested the Professor, "that is far more dangerous than the most decided constraint. You came to me yesterday, in a somewhat hurried manner, to tell me of your resolution to return to the States, and to leave Rosa to me, to provide for her maintenance and support."

"Yes, very good; but there can be no question of putting such questions," suggested the Professor, "that is far more dangerous than the most decided constraint. You came to me yesterday, in a somewhat hurried manner, to tell me of your resolution to return to the States, and to leave Rosa to me, to provide for her maintenance and support."

"Yes, very good; but there can be no question of putting such questions," suggested the Professor, "that is far more dangerous than the most decided constraint. You came to me yesterday, in a somewhat hurried manner, to tell me of your resolution to return to the States, and to leave Rosa to me, to provide for her maintenance and support."

"Yes, very good; but there can be no question of putting such questions," suggested the Professor, "that is far more dangerous than the most decided constraint. You came to me yesterday, in a somewhat hurried manner, to tell me of your resolution to return to the States, and to leave Rosa to me, to provide for her maintenance and support."

"Yes, very good; but there can be no question of putting such questions," suggested the Professor, "that is far more dangerous than the most decided constraint. You came to me yesterday, in a somewhat hurried manner, to tell me of your resolution to return to the States, and to leave Rosa to me, to provide for her maintenance and support."

"Yes, very good; but there can be no question of putting such questions," suggested the Professor, "that is far more dangerous than the most decided constraint. You came to me yesterday, in a somewhat hurried manner, to tell me of your resolution to return to the States, and to leave Rosa to me, to provide for her maintenance and support."

"Yes, very good; but there can be no question of putting such questions," suggested the Professor, "that is far more dangerous than the most decided constraint. You came to me yesterday, in a somewhat hurried manner, to tell me of your resolution to return to the States, and to leave Rosa to me, to provide for her maintenance and support."

"Yes, very good; but there can be no question of putting such questions," suggested the Professor, "that is far more dangerous than the most decided constraint. You came to me yesterday, in a somewhat hurried manner, to tell me of your resolution to return to the States, and to leave Rosa to me, to provide for her maintenance and support."

"Yes, very good; but there can be no question of putting such questions," suggested the Professor, "that is far more dangerous than the most decided constraint. You came to me yesterday, in a somewhat hurried manner, to tell me of your resolution to return to the States, and to leave Rosa to me, to provide for her maintenance and support."

"Yes, very good; but there can be no question of putting such questions," suggested the Professor, "that is far more dangerous than the most decided constraint. You came to me yesterday, in a somewhat hurried manner, to tell me of your resolution to return to the States, and to leave Rosa to me, to provide for her maintenance and support."

"Yes, very good; but there can be no question of putting such questions," suggested the Professor, "that is far more dangerous than the most decided constraint. You came to me yesterday, in a somewhat hurried manner, to tell me of your resolution to return to the States, and to leave Rosa to me, to provide for her maintenance and support."

"Yes, very good; but there can be no question of putting such questions," suggested the Professor, "that is far more dangerous than the most decided constraint. You came to me yesterday, in a somewhat hurried manner, to tell me of your resolution to return to the States, and to leave Rosa to me, to provide for her maintenance and support."

"Yes, very good; but there can be no question of putting such questions," suggested the Professor, "that is far more dangerous than the most decided constraint. You came to me yesterday, in a somewhat hurried manner, to tell me of your resolution to return to the States, and to leave Rosa to me, to provide for her maintenance and support."

"Yes, very good; but there

dent desire of our fathers for the deliverance of the whole country from the great evil, may still be fulfilled? No worthier objects than these, in my judgment, can engage the united efforts of men. Firm and cordial co-operation for these noble ends excites all individual and unison dissensions, on account of birth or creed, endangers no right of any individual or any State, but promises the happy result of a more perfect union, established upon the solid foundations of exact justice and equal rights.

"I have thus submitted to you, gentlemen, my general views upon several topics of public interest. Other important matters will doubtless engage your attention. You need no further assurance of my disposition to co-operate faithfully with whomsoever may promote the cause of freedom, and to perform, to the best of my power, the discharge of our respective duties. With hearts full of gratitude to God for the liberty which we enjoy, and the prosperity which has attended us hitherto, let it be our constant endeavor, looking reverently to His guidance and direction, in the transmission, to those who are to come, of the valuable gifts of the free institutions which we have received from our fathers, not only unpreserved, but augmented and improved."

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1856.

To the Republicans of the United States.

In accordance with what appears to the general desire of the Republican Party, and at the suggestion of a large portion of the Republican Press, the undersigned, Chair of the State Republican Committee of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Wisconsin, hereby invite the Republicans of the Union to meet in informal Convention at Pittsburgh, on the 22d February, 1856, for the purpose of perfecting the National Organization, and providing for a National Delegate Convention of the Republican Party, at some subsequent day, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, to be supported at the election in November, 1856.

A. P. STONE, of Ohio.
J. Z. GOODRICH, of Mass.
DAVID WILMOT, of Pa.
WILLIAM BRAINERD, of Vt.
WILLIAM A. WHITESIDE, of Wis.

AUGUSTA, ME., January, 1856.

As members of the Republican State Committee of Maine, we affix our names to the above call.

EDWARD FENNO.

[Then follow the names of all the members of the Committee, which it is not necessary to print.]

There is no State Republican organization in Kentucky, but Cassius M. Clay sends on his own name, and those of many others of that State, in support of the Call.

As friends of the Republican movement, especially those in the West, who have been most active in promoting the Convention, deem an early notice important, we print the call, with the names of the Chairmen of six of the State Republican Committees. The names of the others will be added so soon as received.

The meeting will be one for consultation and preparation. It will recognize the fact that the Republicans constitute a National Party; it will make known, authoritatively, that they intend to appear as such, under their own banners, in the Presidential contest; and it will provide, directly or through a National Committee, for a National Republican Convention, to nominate Republican Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates. Such is the purport of the call.

Will the Republican Press please copy?

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The extensive snow storms over the country have blocked up the roads, and so delayed renewals of subscriptions, that we still defer the publication of the promised series of papers on the Slave Power, and the story of Mrs. Southworth. Next week, however, we shall begin both, and endeavor to print an edition large enough to supply back numbers to those who may be a little too late.

Owing to the irregularity of the mails, occasioned by the inclement weather, we are receiving complaints of the non-reception of papers. Our subscribers may be assured that the fault is not in our office.

Notwithstanding the unpropitious weather, our list is greatly in advance of what it was last year; and our friends, recognising the importance of the crisis, do not seem disposed to relax their efforts. If they continue as they have begun, the damage we sustained last year will soon be repaired.

TUESDAY IN CONGRESS.

The House occupied itself in voting for Speaker. Banks came within six votes of an election. His supporters are cool and determined. They have done all they could, and rest in peace. At an early hour an adjournment took place. It is not for them, but for the facts that stand in the way of organization, to show some disposition to organize.

THE PLURALITY RULE.

Our attention has been called to the following quite interesting fact. Among the gentlemen in the House who have invariably recorded their names against every proposition to elect a Speaker by a plurality, are the following, who themselves hold their seats in the House only by pluralities, and do not represent the majorities in their several districts:

Fowler of Maine, Valk, Whitney, Kelly, and Wheeler of New York, Broom of Pennsylvania, Deover and Herbert of California.

Allens of Illinois, Hall of Iowa, Faulkner of Virginia, and Harris of Maryland, whose seats are contested, have also steadily voted against the only mode of organizing the House. Mr. Faulkner, in addition, is signalizing himself by offering, from time to time, a resolution for the recognition of all the members. Now, if he and the gentlemen whose seats are contested will only have the grace to take themselves out of the way, the House can be organized.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR CHASE, OF OHIO.

We publish on our first page so much of the Message of Governor Chase as relates to national affairs. In style, simple, and argument, it is a State paper of the first order. It does honor to the author, to the State of Ohio, and to the Republican Movement, the principles and aims of which he sets forth with great clearness, precision, and force.

THE NEW YORK ASSEMBLY.

The Republicans having at last united with the Sohs, in the New York Assembly, in the election of Orville Robinson, (Soh), Speaker, the Sohs, on the 18th, united with the Leopoldians, in the election of R. W. Sherman, (Bepublican), Clerk. Mr. Robinson supported Van Buren in 1848.

NEW JERSEY KNOWLEDGE.

The Order in New Jersey has elected Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, understood to be opposed to George Law, and in favor of Commodore Stockton, for the Presidency. New Jersey is a very progressive State.

THE POSITION AND GREED OF THE NATIONAL ERA.

Many of our readers, recent accessions to our subscription list, may desire to know the position and creed of the *National Era*—and, indeed, an occasional recurrence to first principles becomes expedient for many reasons.

The following extract of a letter from an Anti-Slavery friend in Chicago, dated December 10, affords us an occasion for a few remarks:

"I am still in love with the *Era*, as an able and interesting Anti-Slavery paper.

"I also delighted with the noble, muscular, independent course it has taken, and the hearty discharge of our respective duties. With hearts full of gratitude to God for the liberty which we enjoy, and the prosperity which has attended us hitherto, let it be our constant endeavor, looking reverently to His guidance and direction, in the transmission, to those who are to come, of the valuable gifts of the free institutions which we have received from our fathers, not only unpreserved, but augmented and improved."

general views upon several topics of public interest. Other important matters will doubtless engage your attention. You need no further assurance of my disposition to co-operate faithfully with whomsoever may promote the cause of freedom, and to perform, to the best of my power, the discharge of our respective duties. With hearts full of gratitude to God for the liberty which we enjoy, and the prosperity which has attended us hitherto, let it be our constant endeavor, looking reverently to His guidance and direction, in the transmission, to those who are to come, of the valuable gifts of the free institutions which we have received from our fathers, not only unpreserved, but augmented and improved."

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1856.

To the Republicans of the United States.

In accordance with what appears to the general desire of the Republican Party, and at the suggestion of a large portion of the Republican Press, the undersigned, Chair of the State Republican Committee of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Wisconsin, hereby invite the Republicans of the Union to meet in informal Convention at Pittsburgh, on the 22d February, 1856, for the purpose of perfecting the National Organization, and providing for a National Delegate Convention of the Republican Party, at some subsequent day, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, to be supported at the election in November, 1856.

A. P. STONE, of Ohio.
J. Z. GOODRICH, of Mass.
DAVID WILMOT, of Pa.
WILLIAM BRAINERD, of Vt.
WILLIAM A. WHITESIDE, of Wis.

AUGUSTA, ME., January, 1856.

As members of the Republican State Committee of Maine, we affix our names to the above call.

EDWARD FENNO.

[Then follow the names of all the members of the Committee, which it is not necessary to print.]

There is no State Republican organization in Kentucky, but Cassius M. Clay sends on his own name, and those of many others of that State, in support of the Call.

As friends of the Republican movement, especially those in the West, who have been most active in promoting the Convention, deem an early notice important, we print the call, with the names of the Chairmen of six of the State Republican Committees. The names of the others will be added so soon as received.

The meeting will be one for consultation and preparation. It will recognize the fact that the Republicans constitute a National Party; it will make known, authoritatively, that they intend to appear as such, under their own banners, in the Presidential contest; and it will provide, directly or through a National Committee, for a National Republican Convention, to nominate Republican Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates. Such is the purport of the call.

Will the Republican Press please copy?

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The extensive snow storms over the country have blocked up the roads, and so delayed renewals of subscriptions, that we still defer the publication of the promised series of papers on the Slave Power, and the story of Mrs. Southworth. Next week, however, we shall begin both, and endeavor to print an edition large enough to supply back numbers to those who may be a little too late.

Owing to the irregularity of the mails, occasioned by the inclement weather, we are receiving complaints of the non-reception of papers. Our subscribers may be assured that the fault is not in our office.

Notwithstanding the unpropitious weather, our list is greatly in advance of what it was last year; and our friends, recognising the importance of the crisis, do not seem disposed to relax their efforts. If they continue as they have begun, the damage we sustained last year will soon be repaired.

TUESDAY IN CONGRESS.

The House occupied itself in voting for Speaker. Banks came within six votes of an election. His supporters are cool and determined. They have done all they could, and rest in peace. At an early hour an adjournment took place. It is not for them, but for the facts that stand in the way of organization, to show some disposition to organize.

THE PLURALITY RULE.

Our attention has been called to the following quite interesting fact. Among the gentlemen in the House who have invariably recorded their names against every proposition to elect a Speaker by a plurality, are the following, who themselves hold their seats in the House only by pluralities, and do not represent the majorities in their several districts:

Fowler of Maine, Valk, Whitney, Kelly, and Wheeler of New York, Broom of Pennsylvania, Deover and Herbert of California.

Allens of Illinois, Hall of Iowa, Faulkner of Virginia, and Harris of Maryland, whose seats are contested, have also steadily voted against the only mode of organizing the House. Mr. Faulkner, in addition, is signalizing himself by offering, from time to time, a resolution for the recognition of all the members. Now, if he and the gentlemen whose seats are contested will only have the grace to take themselves out of the way, the House can be organized.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR CHASE, OF OHIO.

We publish on our first page so much of the Message of Governor Chase as relates to national affairs. In style, simple, and argument, it is a State paper of the first order. It does honor to the author, to the State of Ohio, and to the Republican Movement, the principles and aims of which he sets forth with great clearness, precision, and force.

THE NEW YORK ASSEMBLY.

The Republicans having at last united with the Sohs, in the New York Assembly, in the election of Orville Robinson, (Soh), Speaker, the Sohs, on the 18th, united with the Leopoldians, in the election of R. W. Sherman, (Bepublican), Clerk. Mr. Robinson supported Van Buren in 1848.

NEW JERSEY KNOWLEDGE.

The Order in New Jersey has elected Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, understood to be opposed to George Law, and in favor of Commodore Stockton, for the Presidency. New Jersey is a very progressive State.

THE POSITION AND GREED OF THE NATIONAL ERA.

Many of our readers, recent accessions to our subscription list, may desire to know the position and creed of the *National Era*—and, indeed, an occasional recurrence to first principles becomes expedient for many reasons.

The following extract of a letter from an Anti-Slavery friend in Chicago, dated December 10, affords us an occasion for a few remarks:

"I am still in love with the *Era*, as an able and interesting Anti-Slavery paper.

"I also delighted with the noble, muscular, independent course it has taken, and the hearty discharge of our respective duties. With hearts full of gratitude to God for the liberty which we enjoy, and the prosperity which has attended us hitherto, let it be our constant endeavor, looking reverently to His guidance and direction, in the transmission, to those who are to come, of the valuable gifts of the free institutions which we have received from our fathers, not only unpreserved, but augmented and improved."

general views upon several topics of public interest. Other important matters will doubtless engage your attention. You need no further assurance of my disposition to co-operate faithfully with whomsoever may promote the cause of freedom, and to perform, to the best of my power, the discharge of our respective duties. With hearts full of gratitude to God for the liberty which we enjoy, and the prosperity which has attended us hitherto, let it be our constant endeavor, looking reverently to His guidance and direction, in the transmission, to those who are to come, of the valuable gifts of the free institutions which we have received from our fathers, not only unpreserved, but augmented and improved."

"I have thus submitted to you, gentlemen, my general views upon several topics of public interest. Other important matters will doubtless engage your attention. You need no further assurance of my disposition to co-operate faithfully with whomsoever may promote the cause of freedom, and to perform, to the best of my power, the discharge of our respective duties. With hearts full of gratitude to God for the liberty which we enjoy, and the prosperity which has attended us hitherto, let it be our constant endeavor, looking reverently to His guidance and direction, in the transmission, to those who are to come, of the valuable gifts of the free institutions which we have received from our fathers, not only unpreserved, but augmented and improved."

"I have thus submitted to you, gentlemen, my general views upon several topics of public interest. Other important matters will doubtless engage your attention. You need no further assurance of my disposition to co-operate faithfully with whomsoever may promote the cause of freedom, and to perform, to the best of my power, the discharge of our respective duties. With hearts full of gratitude to God for the liberty which we enjoy, and the prosperity which has attended us hitherto, let it be our constant endeavor, looking reverently to His guidance and direction, in the transmission, to those who are to come, of the valuable gifts of the free institutions which we have received from our fathers, not only unpreserved, but augmented and improved."

"I have thus submitted to you, gentlemen, my general views upon several topics of public interest. Other important matters will doubtless engage your attention. You need no further assurance of my disposition to co-operate faithfully with whomsoever may promote the cause of freedom, and to perform, to the best of my power, the discharge of our respective duties. With hearts full of gratitude to God for the liberty which we enjoy, and the prosperity which has attended us hitherto, let it be our constant endeavor, looking reverently to His guidance and direction, in the transmission, to those who are to come, of the valuable gifts of the free institutions which we have received from our fathers, not only unpreserved, but augmented and improved."

"I have thus submitted to you, gentlemen, my general views upon several topics of public interest. Other important matters will doubtless engage your attention. You need no further assurance of my disposition to co-operate faithfully with whomsoever may promote the cause of freedom, and to perform, to the best of my power, the discharge of our respective duties. With hearts full of gratitude to God for the liberty which we enjoy, and the prosperity which has attended us hitherto, let it be our constant endeavor, looking reverently to His guidance and direction, in the transmission, to those who are to come, of the valuable gifts of the free institutions which we have received from our fathers, not only unpreserved, but augmented and improved."

"I have thus submitted to you, gentlemen, my general views upon several topics of public interest. Other important matters will doubtless engage your attention. You need no further assurance of my disposition to co-operate faithfully with whomsoever may promote the cause of freedom, and to perform, to the best of my power, the discharge of our respective duties. With hearts full of gratitude to God for the liberty which we enjoy, and the prosperity which has attended us hitherto, let it be our constant endeavor, looking reverently to His guidance and direction, in the transmission, to those who are to come, of the valuable gifts of the free institutions which we have received from our fathers, not only unpreserved, but augmented and improved."

"I have thus submitted to you, gentlemen, my general views upon several topics of public interest. Other important matters will doubtless engage your attention. You need no further assurance of my disposition to co-operate faithfully with whomsoever may promote the cause of freedom, and to perform, to the best of my power, the discharge of our respective duties. With hearts full of gratitude to God for the liberty which we enjoy, and the prosperity which has attended us hitherto, let it be our constant endeavor, looking reverently to His guidance and direction, in the transmission, to those who are to come, of the valuable gifts of the free institutions which we have received from our fathers, not only unpreserved, but augmented and improved."

"I have thus submitted to you, gentlemen, my general views upon several topics of public interest. Other important matters will doubtless engage your attention. You need no further assurance of my disposition to co-operate faithfully with whomsoever may promote the cause of freedom, and to perform, to the best of my power, the discharge of our respective duties. With hearts full of gratitude to God for the liberty which we enjoy, and the prosperity which has attended us hitherto, let it be our constant endeavor, looking reverently to His guidance and direction, in the transmission, to those who are to come, of the valuable gifts of the free institutions which we have received from our fathers, not only unpreserved, but augmented and improved."

"I have thus submitted to you, gentlemen, my general views upon several topics of public interest. Other important matters will doubtless engage your attention. You need no further assurance of my disposition to co-operate faithfully with whomsoever may promote the cause of freedom, and to perform, to the best of my power, the discharge of our respective duties. With hearts full of gratitude to God for the liberty which we enjoy, and the prosperity which has attended us hitherto, let it be our constant endeavor, looking reverently to His guidance and direction, in the transmission, to those who are to come, of the valuable gifts of the free institutions which we have received from our fathers, not only unpreserved, but augmented and improved."

"I have thus submitted to you, gentlemen, my general views upon several topics of public interest. Other important matters will doubtless engage your attention. You need no further assurance of my disposition to co-operate faithfully with whomsoever may promote the cause of freedom, and to perform, to the best of my power, the discharge of our respective duties. With hearts full of gratitude to God for the liberty which we enjoy, and the prosperity which has attended us hitherto, let it be our constant endeavor, looking reverently to His guidance and direction, in the transmission, to those who are to come, of the valuable gifts of the free institutions which we have received from our fathers, not only unpreserved, but augmented and improved."

"I have thus submitted to you, gentlemen, my general views upon several topics of public interest. Other important matters will doubtless engage your attention. You need no further assurance of my disposition to co-operate faithfully with whomsoever may promote the cause of freedom, and to perform, to the best of my power, the discharge of our respective duties. With hearts full of gratitude to God for the liberty which we enjoy, and the prosperity which has attended us hitherto, let it be our constant endeavor, looking reverently to His guidance and direction, in the transmission, to those who are to come, of the valuable gifts of the free institutions which we have received from our fathers, not only unpreserved, but augmented and improved."

"I have thus submitted to you, gentlemen, my general views upon several topics of public interest. Other important matters will doubtless engage your attention. You need no further assurance of my disposition to co-operate faithfully with whomsoever may promote the cause of freedom, and to perform, to the best of my power, the discharge of our respective duties. With hearts full of gratitude to God for the liberty which we enjoy, and the prosperity which has attended us hitherto, let it be our constant endeavor, looking reverently to His guidance and direction, in the transmission, to those who are to come, of the valuable gifts of the free institutions which we have received from our fathers, not only unpreserved, but augmented and improved."

"I have thus submitted

